

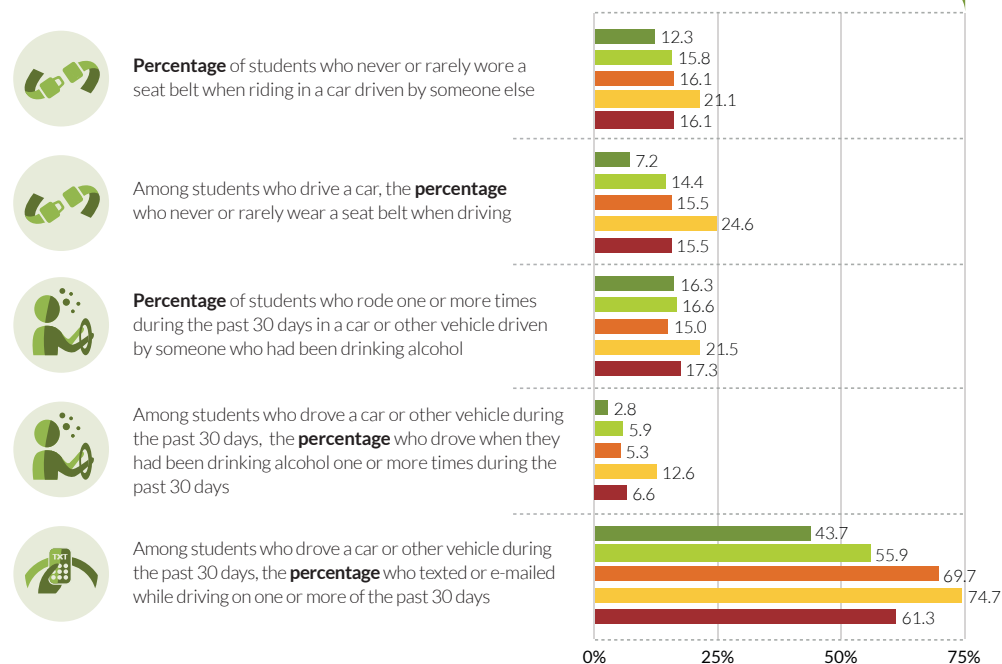
Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional INJURIES & VIOLENCE

in South Dakota High Schools 2013

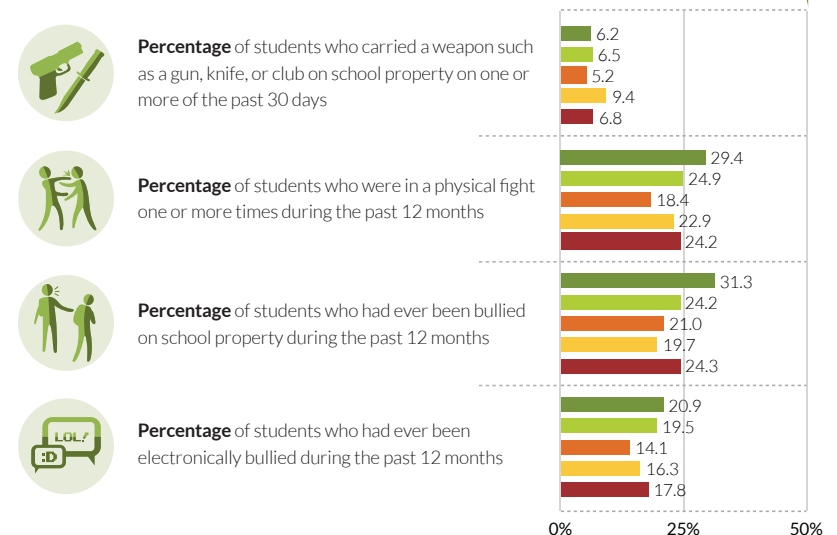
Why is this problematic?

Adolescence is a period of both risk and opportunity. Adolescents may take risks that can jeopardize their health and safety during these early years, as well as contribute to the leading causes of death and disease in adulthood¹. In the United States, 70% of ALL deaths among youth and young adults aged 10-24 years result from four causes: motor vehicle crashes (23%), other unintentional injuries (18%), homicide (15%) and suicide (15%)².

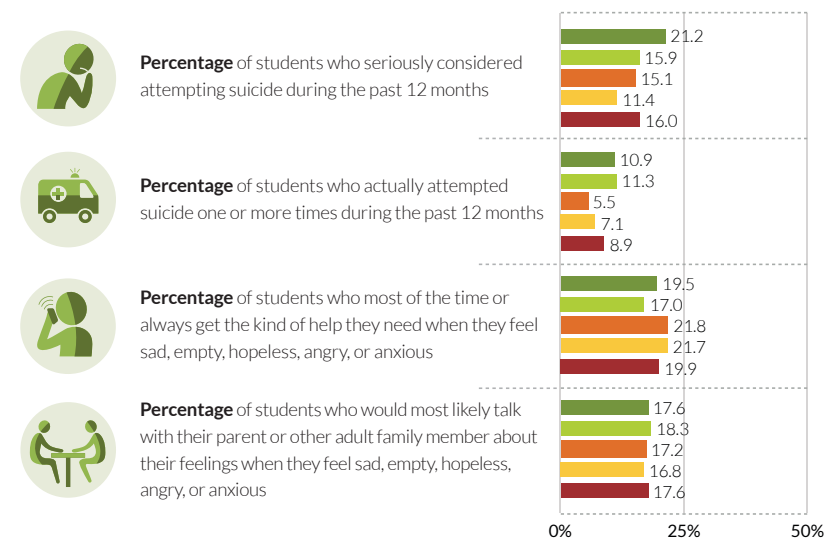
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (by grade)



VIOLENCE (by grade)



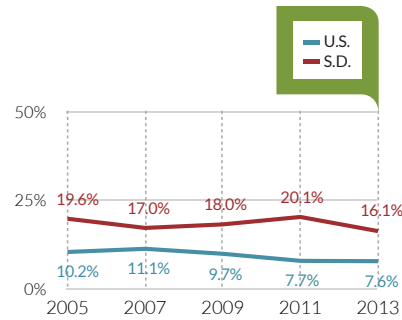
SUICIDE (by grade)



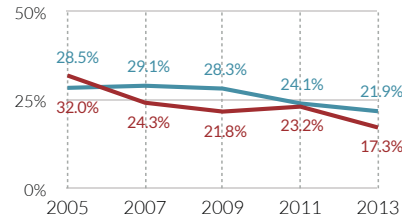
UNINTENTIONAL INJURY TRENDS



Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else



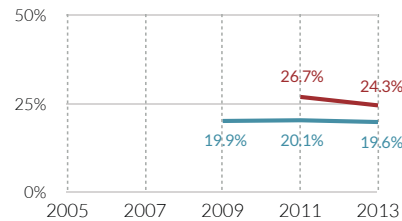
Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol



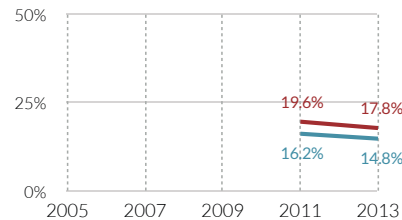
VIOLENCE TRENDS



Percentage of students who had ever been bullied on school property during the past 12 months



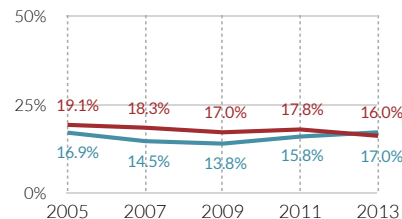
Percentage of students who had ever been electronically bullied during the past 12 months



SUICIDE TRENDS



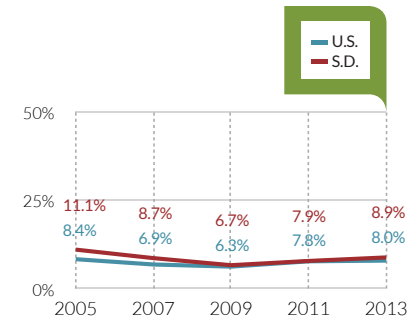
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months



SUICIDE TRENDS (continued)



Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months



What Works?

- Changes in driver licensure requirements, public information campaigns, and strategies for encouraging parent involvement in the training of new drivers are strategies that have been used to improve driving safety for teens³.
- Prevention strategies that stop youth violence before it happens and intervention and treatment strategies that respond to youth violence after it happens⁴.
- Create a “caring community” for adolescents where bullying is not seen as normal rite of passage and therefore stopped; and positive behavior is reinforced⁵.
- Advocate for health, mental health, and suicide prevention services. Reduce inappropriate access to drugs, firearms, and alcohol. Support life skills training, such as coping with stress, decision making, conflict resolution, anger management, and communication. Champion strong crisis services. Advocate for school policies and programs to prevent violence. Get training in suicide prevention⁶.
- Intervention approaches to address underage drinking include: (1) environmental-level interventions, which seek to reduce opportunities for underage drinking, increase penalties for violating minimum legal drinking age (MLDA) and other alcohol use laws, and reduce community tolerance for alcohol use by youth; and (2) individual-level interventions, which seek to change knowledge, expectancies, attitudes, intentions, motivation, and skills so that youth are better able to resist the pro-drinking influences and opportunities that surround them⁷.

References

1. National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. Committee on Adolescent Health Care Services and Models of Care for Treatment, Prevention, and Healthy Development. Adolescent health services: Missing opportunities. Lawrence RS, Gootman JA, Sim LJ, editors. Washington: National Academies Press, 2009. Available from: http://books.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=12063&page=1
2. CDC. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2013. MMWR 2014;63:4-2
3. National Research Council, Institute of Medicine, and Transportation Research Board; Committee for a Workshop on Contributions from the Behavioral and Social Sciences in Reducing and Preventing Teen Motor Crashes. Preventing teen motor crashes: Contributions from the behavioral and social sciences, workshop report. Washington: National Academies Press; 2007. Available from: http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=11814&page=1
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. STRYVE: Striving to reduce youth violence everywhere [homepage on the Internet]. Atlanta: CDC. Available from: <http://www.safeyouth.gov>
5. McNeely C, Blanchard J. The teen years explained: A guide to healthy adolescent development. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Center for Adolescent Health; 2009. Available from: <http://www.jhsph.edu/adolescenthealth>
6. American Association of Suicidology. Available from: <http://www.suicidology.org/ncpys/help-prevent-youth-suicide>
7. Alcohol Alert. Available from: <http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/AA67/AA67.pdf>